

Mechanics' Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Poor in England.

The following extract from an article written by Wm. Howitt for his "People's Journal," will give our readers some idea of the wretchedness which exists among the poorer classes in many parts of Great Britain:

"Few things distress an intelligent, benevolent, and especially a Christian mind more deeply, than to observe the extreme necessity of numbers of the deserving poor of our country, and particularly at this moment, in the rural districts. These are the persons who are not obtrusive; they do not complain until they are compelled; they do not make a parade of their grievances and miseries. Still, it makes the heart of a philanthropist and a Christian bleed, to perceive what hardships they realize, what miseries thousands of them now endure, and many of them, too, the very gems of our country. Take a few sad examples which have recently come under the observation of the writer.

One cottage was entered, where there was a hard-working man, whose wife was ill, and who had two young children.

'What do you earn weekly?'

'Five shillings.'

'Is that all?'

'Yes; it is with great difficulty that I can earn six shillings.'

'What do you pay for your cottage?'

'Two shillings a week; so that, on Saturday night, I have three or four shillings to go through the whole of the next week; six loaves, at 9d. the loaf will more than swallow up all.'

I well know that the wife of this poor man would have perished from starvation at an early stage of her illness, during the winter, had not prompt relief been afforded her, by a neighboring and respectable family, who unexpectedly discovered the extreme distress suffered. Is not this appalling?

I went into a wretched habitation the other day, where there is a deserving woman at work from morning till night.

'What do you earn weekly?'

'Four and sometimes five shillings.'

'How do you live at all, with your three children?'

'I scarcely know, Sir.'

'Do you have any parochial relief?'

'Two loaves weekly.'

'Is that all—can you get no more?'

'No more will be allowed me.'

'Do you get any tea?'

'No.'

'What do you drink instead?'

'Pea-broth, or lard-broth!!'

'Is it possible? Do you get any sugar?'

'I never see any in my house.'

'What do you eat from week to week?'

'Nothing but bread and boiled peas; and have not half enough for myself and children. Formerly, I used to boil up, twice a day, a sauce-pan of potatoes; but when they failed, all failed.'

Is not this shocking! but it is only one case among thousands. A most unobtrusive and excellent female recently made her case known to me, and I have the most satisfactory evidence of her high moral and even Christian character. I proposed the following queries:

'Is not your health delicate?'

'It is very uncertain—I cannot work hard; still I am obliged to labor nearly from morning to night.'

'What are your weekly earnings?'

'Three shillings.'

'Can you earn no more?'

'I might earn one-sixpence in addition, but I do the washing for myself and children.'

'You have two daughters, have you not? what can they earn?'

'About two shillings each.'

'You have, then, seven shillings coming weekly—is that all?'

'Yes.'

'How do you distribute this money?'

	s.	d.
Rent.....	2	0
Six loaves at 9d.....	4	6
Soap for washing.....	0	6
	7	0

'You have then, nothing for coals or wood—nothing for shoes or clothes—nothing for butter or bacon?'

'Oh, no! nothing, except what a benevolent person may give me.'

'Do you gain no parochial relief?'

'None at present—I have applied, but out-door relief is refused, unless under very peculiar circumstances; when application has been made for a little help, the remark has been expressed: no relief except you come into the house.'

'You are unwilling to go into the house, are you not?'

'Yes.'

'On what ground?'

'Not so much on my own account, as my two daughters; they cannot bear, poor girls! to have their hair cut and to wear their union attire!'

Nor ought they to enter; this deserving family should be and must be relieved. These are the worthy and excellent poor, whom it would be barbarity not to help; and happy is the writer to state, that through his earnest solicitations, some scanty relief will be afforded to the family just referred to.

In conversing with one poor family and another, my heart has been sadly pained, in marking the hardships which are now endured; and, until the rate of wages be higher, and the summer crops be got in, it is feared that the amount of their sufferings will scarcely be diminished.

What can be more afflictive than the statement of one most worthy man to me recently, the father of a large family, whose health is precarious, who has been laid up twice with illness this winter, and whose constitution requires support—he told the writer, that he had not tasted a morsel of meat for the last twelve months; such a thing his family can never think of gaining.

My heart bleeds for such persons—honest, amiable, and industrious. Their temporal condition ought to be improved. They ought to be placed, by their manual labor, in circumstances to enable them to secure a little animal food once a day. Nature requires it; the hard-working man requires it; and we hope the day will arrive, in the history of our deserving peasantry, when they will be able to see a little wholesome meat on their table, and when their children will partake with them of that which is so sustaining and invigorating to the physical frame. We want no luxuries for them, but necessities; and as Shakspeare observes, in Coriolanus,

'What authority surfeits on would relieve them.'

THE POWER OF TRUTH.

How simply and beautifully has Abd-el-Kadir, the great Arab Chieftan, impressed us with the love of truth in his childhood. After stating the vision which made him entreat of his mother to go to Bagdad, and devote himself to God, he thus proceeds:

I informed her of what I had seen, and she wept; then taking out eighty dinars, she told me I had a brother, half of that was all of my inheritance; she made

me swear, when she gave it to me, never to tell a lie, and afterwards bade me farewell, exclaiming—

'Go, my son, I consign thee to God; we shall not meet until the day of judgment.'

I went on well, till I came near Hamanandnai, when our Kafillah was plundered by sixty horsemen. One fellow asked me "what I had got?"

'Forty dinars,' I replied, "are sewed under my garments."

The fellow laughed, thinking, no doubt, I was joking. "What have you got?" said another.

I gave him the same answer.

When they were dividing the spoil, I was called to an eminence, where the chief stood.

"What property have you got, my little fellow," said he.

"I have told two of your people, already," I replied; "I have forty dinars sewed in my garments."

He ordered them to be ripped open, and found my money.

"And how came you," said he in surprise, "to declare so openly, what had been so carefully concealed."

"Because I will not be false to my mother, to whom I have promised I never will tell a falsehood!"

"Child," said the robber, "hast thou such a sense of duty to thy mother, at thy years, and am I insensible, at my age, of the duty I owe my God? Give me thy hand, innocent boy," he continued, "that I may swear repentance upon it."

He did so. His followers were all alike struck with the scene.

"You have been our leader in guilt," said they to their chief; "be the same in the path of virtue."

And they instantly, at his door, made restitution of their spoil, and vowed repentance on his hand.—*History of Persia.*

To Correspondents.

"H. T." is informed that we cannot comply with his request. The work has passed out of our hands, your subscription was not paid. I have now before me your bill for \$1.

"T. P. Jamestown," is informed that the *Mechanics' Advocate* is the only paper devoted to the "Interests of Mechanics" now published in Albany. We send you a copy, and should like to add your name to our list of subscribers.

"P. M. Keeseville," will you be kind enough to frank your letters hereafter when on P. O. business, and not put us to the expense of postage?

"Watchman,"—We have been on the look out for some time and will attend to the matter as soon as we can get the necessary information.

"Fireman, Albany,"—We had rather be excused from inserting your article. The gentleman upon which your article reflects so severely, has taken very strong ground against us in some matters of business, and we do not wish to retaliate. If he is "not fit" for the office, it is the fault of those who put him there; for our part we believe him to be a first rate fireman, and well calculated to fill with honor the office he now holds.

"A. H.," can have as many extra copies of any number as he wishes, by leaving an order on Thursday night.

"P. H." Nailworks.—We have received your letter and if you have no objections, will publish in our next *Advocate*.

Employer and Employed.

A FAMILIAR DIALOGUE.

SPEAKERS.—MR. JAMES SMITH, a factory mill-owner, and MR. RICHARD JACKSON, a cotton-spinner.

Jackson.—These were certainly very badly managed affairs; but trades' unions are not always so unsuccessful. There are many instances of their keeping up wages without loss, stoppage, or violence.

Smith.—I do not doubt they may sometimes cause a feverish rise of wages; but in the main, they are productive of great misery to the working classes themselves. Supposing them to be successful, they defeat their own end. Trade is a most delicate plant; it cannot endure being tampered with—

"You seize the flower, its bloom is shed."

The raising of wages at one place to an unnatural level sends the trade to another place, or quenches the trade altogether. Combinations, when of frequent occurrence, or when the demands of the workmen are exorbitant, cause the removal of factories to other situations where the proprietors may be free from the improper control of their men. Of this it would be easy to give many instances. The combinations in Nottinghamshire of persons under the name of Luddites, drove a great number of lace frames from that district, and caused establishments to be formed in Devonshire.—The increase of the silk trade at Manchester is partly owing to its migration from Macclesfield, which for some time suffered considerably from the restrictions placed on labour by the unions. Norwich has suffered the same evil. "The business of calico-printing," says a gentleman conversant with the subject, "which had long been carried on in Belfast, was taken from it in consequence of the combination of the men engaged in it. The party who had embarked his capital in the trade sold off his materials; and the result was, that one hundred and seven families were thrown out of bread. In the town of Bandon, a cotton factory was established, which was like to give employment to many persons in the neighbourhood. The proprietor fitted up his machinery, and had received several orders; when that was known to the workmen, they turned out for higher wages. The proprietor remained long enough to complete the orders he had got, but then gave up the business; and thus that neighbourhood lost an outlay in wages of £11,000 or £12,000. With respect to the city of Dublin, he was sure he did not overstate the matter, when he said that wages to the amount of £500,000 a-year were withdrawn from it in the manufacture of almost every article of consumption. In the foundry trade alone, not less than £10,000 a-year was sent out of Dublin, which would have been retained if the system of combination did not exist. Not very long ago there were four ship builders in extensive business in Dublin; there was at present not one—the trade had been removed to Drogheda and to Belfast; and if a vessel coming into the port required repairs, she was cobbled up in such a way as to enable her to get across the Channel, or to get down to Belfast, where she could be thoroughly repaired. What was the cause of this? It was, that, when there was any business, so as to give employment to the workmen, they at once turned out for higher wages." Other instances have occurred where still greater injury has been produced by the removal of a portion of the skill and capital of the country to a foreign land. Such was the case of Glasgow as stated in the Fourth Parliamentary Report respecting artisans and machinery. One of the partners in an extensive cotton factory, fettered and annoyed by the constant interference of his workmen, removed to the state of New York, where he re-established his machinery, and thus afforded to a rival community, already formidable to our trade, at once a pattern of our best machinery, and an example of the best methods of using it.*

Strikes also lead to the superseding of hand labour by machines. In 1831, on the occasion of a strike at Manchester, several capitalists, afraid of their business being driven to other countries, had recourse to the celebrated machinist, Messrs Sharp and Co., of Manchester, requesting them to direct the inventive talents of their partner, Mr. Roberts, to the construction of a self-acting mule, in order to emancipate the trade from galling slavery and impending ruin. Under assurances of the most liberal encouragement in the adoption of his invention, Mr. Roberts suspended his professional pursuits as an engineer, and set his fertile genius to construct a spinning automaton. In the course of a few months he produced a machine, called the "Self-acting Mule," which, in 1834, was in operation in upwards of sixty factories; doing the work of the hand spinners so much better than they could do it themselves, as to leave them no chance against it.

In his work, the "Philosophy of Manufactures," Dr.

* Habbag's on Machinery and Manufactures.

Ure observes on the same subject—"The elegant art of calico-printing, which embodies in its operations the most elegant problems of chemistry, as well as mechanics, had been for a long period the sport of foolish journeymen, who turned the liberal means of comfort it furnished them into weapons of warfare against their employers and the trade itself. They were, in fact, by their delirious combinations, plotting to kill the goose which laid the golden eggs of their industry, or to force it to fly off to a foreign land, where it might live without molestation. In the spirit of Egyptian task-masters, the operative printers dictated to the manufacturers the number and quality of the apprentices to be admitted into the trade, the hours of their own labour, and the wages to be paid them. At length capitalists sought deliverance from this intolerable bondage in the resources of science, and were speedily reinstated in their legitimate dominion of the head over the inferior members. The four-colour and five colour machines, which now render calico-printing an unerring and expeditious process, are mounted in all great establishments. It was under the high pressure of the same despotic confederacies that self-acting apparatus for executing the dyeing and rinsing operations has been devised."

The croppers of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the hecklers or flax-dressers, can unfold "a tale of woe," on this subject. Their earnings exceeded those of most mechanics; but the frequency of strikes among them, and the irregularities in their hours and times of working, compelled masters to substitute machinery for their manual labour. Their trades, in consequence, have been in a great measure superseded.* I might easily multiply examples of the injuries suffered by unionists from strikes, for they are very numerous; but I think I have said enough to convince any reasonable man that trades' unions, as generally conducted, have a most pernicious result. They are got up for the most part with a singular disregard of justice and benevolence. Their promoters too frequently forget that others less fortunate and skillful require to live beside themselves. Working-men in full employment, for instance, sometimes combine to deter masters from receiving more than a certain number of apprentices—This may serve the purpose of combinator at the time, but it is clearly oppressive to the young persons who wish to be employed. It is equivalent to saying to these persons—"We shall keep all the work to ourselves, on our own terms; you shall have none of it, although you should starve." I have heard instances of journeymen tailors combining to prevent women from being employed in their profession, and what was this but condemning women to idleness and starvation, in order that the tailor-unionists might maintain their prices? It is somewhat remarkable that working-men, who manifest so keen a sense of injury on their own persons, should care so little for oppressing and grievously injuring others. In all the strikes which I have heard of, the welfare of the head workers seems alone to be consulted; no one appears to care for throwing idle and starving the many thousands of inferior workers, such as boys, women, and girls. Your own common sense must perceive that such conduct is dictated by a spirit of selfishness, and has for its aim the most complete monopoly. I need say no more on trades' unions as they have been too commonly managed.—Many a well-meaning man has lived to lament he ever had anything to do with them.

Jackson.—Sir, I have listened patiently to your account of trades' unions. I think, with you, that they may be carried much too far. Still, it does not seem unreasonable for men to unite to make the most of their labour—to prevent the oppression of masters disposed to do them injustice.

Smith.—It is certainly quite reasonable for men to sell their labour at as high a rate as possible, whether as individuals or as masses; but they commit a prodigious error, and also a crime punishable by law, when they proceed the length of preventing others from underselling them—when they threaten, bully, and actually inflict bodily injuries on those who are inclined or necessitated to work at wages somewhat lower than what the union dictates. You talk of oppression.—There is no oppression on the face of the earth so great as this.

Jackson.—But surely there is nothing criminal in a union laying down rules for a uniform rate of wages; I mean, that a master shall not pay some one wage and some another?

Smith.—Nothing criminal, but something very wrong and very foolish. Combinations to enforce a uniform rate of wages is an evil most detrimental to the workmen themselves. Such rules can mean only—that the least skillful shall be paid as high wages as the most skillful; the idle and dull as much as the most expert. According to this preposterous arrangement—concocted, no doubt, by the dunces of the profession—no in-

* Wade's History of the Working-Classes.

ducement is held out to a man to distinguish himself. If such a system had prevailed forty years ago, we should never have heard of Telford, or Rennie, or a hundred other men who raised themselves above their fellows. I wonder such a shrewd fellow as you, Jackson, should not see this.

Jackson.—Why, I confess I never saw it in that light before. There is such a deal of stuff talked, that it is long before one gets at the truth. One thing, however, still seems a little puzzling. How is it that men are paid so differently? Some persons, who live a very genteel and easy sort of life, get large payments, while we working-men are pushed off with a pound a-week or so.

Smith.—That is a very reasonable question, and I will answer it, I hope, to your satisfaction. The recompense of labour depends on what the labour is. If the labour is of a simple kind, which any able-bodied man may perform with little training, so many will resort to it in comparison to the demand, that their wages will be comparatively small. The labour may be dangerous, or it may be painful, but these circumstances do not affect the rate of payment. An abundance of men can always be obtained to fight and run the risk of being shot, for a shilling a day; and plenty of men can always be procured to work in a ditch at about the same recompense. It is different with professions requiring long and expensive study, as that of medical men. No person can be fully educated as a practising surgeon at a less cost than £800, independently of six or seven years study. Comparatively few men, therefore, follow this profession; and, their services being in demand, they receive correspondingly high payments. An unthinking person would perhaps consider that, as a medical man gives only a word or two of advice when called upon in a case of illness, he should be paid only an insignificant fee; but a moment's thought will show you, that before he was able to give this advice, he expended years in study, as well as large sums of money; and that, therefore, he is entitled to be paid accordingly. Society might indeed refuse to make such payments to men belonging to the learned professions; but the consequence would be, that no one would consider it worth his while to follow them. We should have no physicians or surgeons, for example; and when any person became affected with disease, or met with an accident, such as a fractured limb, he would be left to his fate, or committed to the charge of ignorant pretenders. Thus, all things considered, it is better to pay such men a fitting sum for their labours than to treat them indifferently. Another thing very materially affects the rate of remuneration—the precariousness of employment. Porters, hackney-coachmen, and others who are employed only by fits and starts, must be paid accordingly. A porter may consider a shilling little enough for going an errand, because, perhaps, he may have only one such job in the day. Attorneys, whose employment is very irregular, are usually paid on this principle. You will give one of them 6s. 8d. for writing a letter, which seems a high payment; but, laying the expense of his preliminary education out of the question, he has not perhaps more than one or two such letters to write per day; therefore he must charge for his idle as well as his employed time. The payment in some business are governed by the disreputability of the employment; while, on the other hand, you will find men of education, ability, and leisure, engaging in pursuits attended with vast trouble, merely for the sake of doing what is held in popular estimation. You know, I daresay, many men who eagerly seek to be members of parliament, members of town councils, and of other public bodies, without any pecuniary remuneration at all. They are willing to put themselves to a vast deal of trouble for the mere honour of the office.

Jackson.—I confess it is rather strange I never heard such explanations before. Another question occurs to me. I wish to know if the amount of wages does not depend on the price of the common necessities and luxuries of life? I have heard it confidently asserted that they do.

Smith.—That is a department of the wage question on which there have been great differences of opinion. My conviction is, that the lowering of prices would not make the slightest difference in the rate of wages, as long as the number of hands seeking employment remained the same, and there was the same amount of labour to give them. Some persons have urged, that if bread and beef, and some other articles, were to fall in price the working-man, by being able to buy his usual quantity of provisions for less money, would accept a wage proportionally lower. This seems to me a fallacy, unless we can suppose a very material change taking place in the tastes, habits, and desires of the labouring classes. The working-man, as you know, always tries to get as high a price as possible for his labour, without regard to what he can buy with the money. When an operative applies for work at a factory, and seeks 3s. a-day, the employer does not say to

him, "Bread has now fallen, and you must take only 2s. 9d. a-day." If he said so foolish a thing, the man would reply, "What does it signify to you what I can buy with my money? I seek 3s. a-day for my labour, because that is what everybody else is paying; and if you will not give so much, I will hire myself to some other master." If the employer, therefore, wanted hands, he would be compelled to take the man at his own terms of 3s. daily. I have supposed this case, but it admits of proof by comparing the wages of operatives, domestic servants, and others, during the last thirty years, with the average price of grain in each year. The weekly wages of stone masons, carpenters, and similar artisans, have generally, during the past thirty years, varied from 14s. to 22s., while the average price of a quarter of wheat, barley, and oats, has varied from 84s. 6d. to 178s.; the highest wages, in some instances, being given in the cheapest years. In some parts of Lancashire, weavers and spinners received 20s. per week in 1826-7, and 14s. in 1839-40. In 1815, the average daily wage of a slubber [operative who attends a spinning-machine] was 2s. 6d. or 2s. 8d.; it is now 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. The daily wage of a carder in 1815 was 1s. 2d.; it is now 1s. 6d. Piecers, who are young boys or girls, got 7d. a-day in 1815, and they now have 9d. It is needless to multiply examples. From all evidence, it appears that prices of food are no way concerned in the payment of wages.

Jackson.—Well, you have said enough on that point; and I now come to a question more intimately concerning the subject of wages. Would it not serve a good purpose to settle the rate of wages by law? You have said that workmen cannot force wages up, nor employers force them down, by combinations. Now, might not a law be made to compel certain wages to be paid according to the work done?

Smith.—No such law could ever be founded in justice. Wages are paid out of the profits of trade, and as these profits are constantly fluctuating, it might happen that a manufacturer would be called on to pay more than he could afford, or what was warranted by the state of the labour market. If more than he could afford, manufacturers would of course cease giving employment, and many of them would probably go to other countries. If the wages were higher than were warranted by the state of the labour market, then the obligation to pay them would be to tyrannise not only over the employers, but over a large number of unemployed working-people, who would gladly labour for wages of lower amount. I will not deny that in some very steady trades a fixed tariff of wages, as, for example, that each man should receive 5s. a-day, would perhaps for a time answer pretty well; but, unless you could insure that the quantity of labour would keep pace with the number of hands, a time would come when the system would be deranged; in short, the time would arrive when one portion of workmen would be employed at a standard wages, and another portion would be left unemployed, and reduced to beggary.

Jackson.—You are reasoning, I think, on a supposition that all should be paid 5s. a-day. But suppose the law to enforce a much lower rate?

Smith.—That would produce an evil of a different kind. It might be giving less than ought to be given, and that would be a tyranny over the workmen. Besides, by wages being fixed unalterably at a low rate, all who were employed would be on a dead level. The most idle and most industrious, the most stupid and the most skilful, would be paid alike. I have already pointed out the evil of such a regulation.

Jackson.—As far as I can understand your doctrines, you mean to establish, that if wages be left to themselves, they will find their level. How, then, does it occur that one employer will sometimes be found paying higher wages than another?

Smith.—No rule is without exceptions. As a general rule, employers seldom speak to each other about their affairs. The spirit of rivalry keeps them apart. Each tries to have the best machinery and the best men. For the most part, employers are anxious to keep good hands whom they have had for some time, and in whom they can repose confidence. Some, however, are much more considerate than others on this point, and will make a sacrifice in order to keep men to whom they are attached. I have myself often kept my hands on when I was really working at a loss; not only from motives of personal esteem, but because, if I had paid off these men, it might have been difficult to re-engage them: they would have dispersed themselves to seek employment elsewhere. In this way steady men may be said at all times to command the support of their employers, and will in many cases receive wages considerably higher than what are paid generally in the trade. Good character, in short, always commands its price; and to reach this stamp of superiority ought to be every working-man's aim.

Jackson.—Well, although I agree in the truth of many of your remarks, I remain satisfied that the labouring-

classes have much to complain of. Their condition does not seem to be improving, or keeping pace with the increasing wealth of the country. Can you suggest no means for its practical improvement?

Smith.—That is a question different from that on which we started. The object of our conversation was to clear up differences between employer and employed, and I have done my best to show you that if the working-classes are badly off, it is not the employers as a class who are to blame. When you ask if no means can be suggested to improve the condition of operatives, we get into a quite new question; we get into a discussion, I apprehend, on a general condition of society—a subject of a very difficult kind, on which there are a variety of opinions. However, since you have asked the question, I will try to answer it. I acknowledge, with great pain, there is a considerable amount of destitution demanding compassion and alleviation. By a concurrence of causes, general and particular, large numbers of the labouring population have got into a condition of considerable embarrassment and suffering—from want of education, abandonment to bad habits, and loss of self-respect, perhaps natural incapacity to compete with more skilful neighbours, also by fluctuations constantly increasing the mass of destitution in our large towns. The misfortunes and imprudences of the higher order of workmen and the mercantile classes also cause much destitution, and swell the numbers of the unemployed.

LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

For the week ending Sept. 11, 1847.

To M. W. Obenchain, of Springfield, Ohio, for improvement in machinery for Spinning. Patented Sept. 11, 1847.

To Charles J. Woolson, of Springfield, Ohio, for improvement in hanging carriage bodies. Patented Sept. 11, 1847. Ante-dated March 11, 1847.

To Ziba Parkhurst, of New York, for improvement in Burring machines. Patented Sept. 11, 1847.

To John Donlevy, of New York, for improvement in Lithographic Presses. Patented Sept. 11, 1847. Ante-dated March 11, 1847.

To Isaac L. Blanchard, of Weymouth, Mass., for improvement in steering apparatus for vessels. Patented Sept. 11, 1847.

To James Brigham, of Philadelphia, Penn., for improvement in catches for clasps. Patented Sept. 11, 1847.

To Moses F. Hoyt, of Livingston, Alabama, for improvement in Fountain Pens. Patented Sept. 11, 1847.

To John O. Kelsey, of Newburyport, Mass., for improvement in the construction of chimneys. Patented Sept. 11, 1847.

To Philip Zeiber, Patrick S. Devlan, of Reading, and John Hancock, of Philadelphia, Penn., for improvements in combinations for lubricating machinery. Patented Sept. 11, 1847.

To Jacob Benner, of Liberty, Penn., for improvement in Smut machines. Patented Sept. 11, 1847.

To Moses Spofford, of Georgetown, Mass., for improvement in machines for hoeing land. Patented Sept. 11, 1847.

To John M. Stafford, of Pike, New York, for improvement in Horse Rakes. Patented Sept. 11, 1847.

To James Warren, Jr., of New York, for improvement in preparing materials for lemonade. Patented Sept. 11, 1847.

DESIGNS.

To Roswell Bush, of Rochester, New York, for design for Stove. Patented Sept. 11, 1847.

To James H. Conklin, of Peekskill, New York, for design for Stoves. Patented Sept. 11, 1847.

To William Gale and Nathaniel Hayden, of New York, for two designs for Spoons, Forks, &c. Patented Sept. 11, 1847.

To Ezra Ripley, of Troy, New York, for design for Stoves, (having assigned his right to Johnson & Cox, Troy, N. Y.) Patented Sept. 11, 1847.

To George W. Wight, of New York, for design for printing on Woolens. Patented Sept. 11, 1847.

TEMPERANCE.—At the recent anniversary meeting of the American Temperance Union, the Chairman of the Executive Committee said that 70,000 American seamen had signed the pledge; that 500 distilleries had been closed in Sweden; that there were 1,200,000 members of temperance societies in Germany, and 2,000,000 in England, Scotland and Wales.

§ We understand that Mr. Lyman Benson, in the employ of Mr. D. Simmons, polished on Thursday last, 100 Axes, within ten hours. This we understand, is the tallest days work recorded anywhere. Cohoes against the universal Yankee nation—we'll back her. *Cohoes Advertiser.*

THE CRUSHED PLANT.

A gentleman was walking in a beautiful garden, and he took great pains not to tread upon, or in any way injure any of the flowers. While he was walking from place to place, having his attention fixed on the showy flowers, he trod on a rare and very valuable plant, that just lifted its lonely head above the soil.

Thus it often happens in this world, that the great, perhaps worthless ones of the earth are treated with attention, while the humble and worthy are forgotten and trodden under foot. Be careful not to commit this fault. Be on the look out for modest merit. Do not, through carelessness, treat it with neglect. Do not become so much interested in those who are rich, who live in splendor, and who occupy high stations, that you forget the poor who may have far stronger claims on your attention, who may be far more worthy of your regard.—*Selected.*



For the Mechanic's Advocate.

"UNION AMONG MECHANICS."

Under the above head, in the "Advocate" of August 27th, I notice a well written article from one of your correspondents, dating from Geneva, and signing himself "Anvil," to the conclusions of which, as a "Mechanic," I beg leave to take exceptions.

Your correspondent, smarting under the many and grievous wrongs heaped upon the labouring classes, by those who, without the labourer would starve, advocates in strong, honest, earnest tones, the organization of a "Mechanics Party."

I beg leave, respectfully, yet earnestly to protest against the organization of any such party. There is nothing in political action that my soul abhors with a deeper loathing than class Legislation. In every age of the world, this has been the bane and curse of society.

It is the spirit carried out by the capitalist that enacts Tariffs for the ostensible object of protection to industry; while its practical working is, to enrich the manufacturers, and crush and rob the laborer, besides invading mans natural right to free and untrammelled intercourse with his brother man the wide world over. It is this spirit of class Legislation that has created the landed Aristocracies of Europe, and the land-Monopoly of America. It is this spirit carried to its fullest extent, (for when it is once permitted a place in our political text book, it knows no bounds), that forges the fetter, and makes the slave. The Mechanic is not alone in his grievances. Humanity throughout the length and breadth of our country, in all the phases of its laboring classes is groaning under the shackles, thrown about its brawny, stalwart limbs by that fell spirit that legislates the God-given rights of one man into the hands of another.

Shall the mechanic in his political action, say to the world that he knows no other obligations at the ballot-box, than those he owes himself as a Mechanic. Will he say to the world that the obligations he owes his fellow-man—of "brawny arm and sunburnt brow," of all occupations—on whom the ruthless hand of class Legislation has been laid—who have been by this system of legislative robbery shorn of their rights and of their strength—are forgotten when he goes to the ballot-box to exercise the high prerogatives of a freeman, and cast a freeman's ballot, and that he lives and votes for self alone. No, let our political action rather, be in behalf of the crushed and wronged of all conditions,

and against legislation in behalf of any one class to the exclusion of others. Let our Party be the party of the "human-brotherhood," and not of the Mechanic alone. If we are to have a "ten hour system," let us have it for the "laboring man" and not for the Mechanic alone.

This reform, however, is within the control of the laboring men without political action. Let the laborers of our country in mass refuse to work but ten hours, and the work is done without political action. "Anvil" complains that the Mechanic is not permitted a seat in our Legislative halls. Has your correspondent ever heard of Millard Filmore or Zadoc Pratt, both practical Mechanics, both, of our own state, and former members of congress, and acknowledged leaders in that body.

If "Anvil" will take the trouble to examine the list of members of the present legislature of this state, he will find in the Assembly at least, quite a respectable delegation of Mechanics. One of the members from this county—(Madison,) Mr. Van Valkenburgh—is a practical Mechanic, and when not in the "halls of legislation," is on the "tailor board."

The proposition of "Anvil," to Legislate ourselves into the society and halls of the "great and wealthy," is a new and novel one. I would recommend to your correspondent to read a song of Burns, composed and sung before a certain Lord, who invited him to his house to dine, and sent him to the kitchen to eat with the butler—called "A man's a man for a' that."

I would not associate, if I could, with the "great and wealthy" who spurn me because I am poor. The truly great man will look, not at the gold one may possess, or the glittering tinsel one may wear. But "Tho' we dress in bodden gray, eat homely fare and a' that" will regard the man for his manhood and not for his money "for a' that."

Let us then imitate Burns in our independent contempt of such "Burkie lords," "Who strut and stare and a' that" and tho' they may despise us for our "honest poverty," let us show them by our silent contempt that instead of complaining of our exclusion from their companionship, we like Burns, regard them "But a loaf for a' that."

JACK PLANE.

Cazenovia, September 11th 1847.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

FREE AND INDEPENDENT.

There is no blessing bestowed upon man by an indulgent Providence, that is not to some extent abused by its unworthy recipient; and no where can we see the truth demonstrated more clearly, than in this wide extended and Heaven favored land. Here the genius of Liberty has been permitted to erect her altar, where the sons and daughters of oppression from the ends of the earth may come and worship at her shrine. Unfortunately however, nothing can satisfy the inordinate cravings of man's ambition; the bonds of thralldoms are loosed from his soul, and he goes it with a "perfect looseness," upon the sublime principle that this is a free country, and he can do as he pleases! This patriotic feeling, too, is diffused through every grade of society, and it is really amusing to see the "critter" manifest itself. The fact that we who labor place ourselves for the time being in subserviency to the will of others, is often lost sight of, and indignant that any man should dare to command or expect us to obey, we turn up our noses with scorn, and ask with all the dignity of an American Citizen, "aint this a free country? Aint I as good as you?" no doubt of it—quite as good, in one sense; but two-thirds of an ass in another. Labor is honorable; and if we voluntarily place ourselves in what others deem a position of dependance, it is our duty, as the dictates of reason and common sense shall teach, to acknowledge a higher authority, and be governed by it; for in no case do we surrender one iota of our personal rights, or degrade ourselves in the eyes of the wise and just.

It is the ridiculous notion of personal independence—mistaking social for political independence—that renders it so difficult for a master mechanic of this country to obtain the right kind of apprentices—those who are willing to lay aside their own notions of things, and adopt those of their employers, until legally freed from the restraint. Boys, now-a-days must go and come when they please; work when and as much as they choose, or not at all, if they see fit. And why? O they are free and independent! They can acknowledge no man for master—no sensible American would! Is it to be wondered at, then, that among the various trades, not more than one in six of the journeymen turned out, are worthy of being called mechanics?

THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y. Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address

JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1847.



"I CANNOT AFFORD IT."

We called upon a friend the other day and requested him to subscribe for our paper, but were met with the sentence that heads this article—"I cannot afford it." When asked the reason why he could not afford it, his reply was, "I am now taking so many papers that I am unable to subscribe and pay for any more. I like your paper and its objects, for they are good and the work ought to be supported." This answer was given in all candor, and led us into a train of reflections something like the following. Now perhaps this man is yearly losing many dollars from the workings of the very evils it is our object to combat, and is willing that, we should do all the fighting while he reaps the reward. Besides persons of this kind there are others in different parts of this state who are throwing every obstacle in our way and instead of encouraging us with their smiles, good wishes and dollars, are pointing at the inefficiency of our exertions, and the tameness of our paper. We shall have something to say of them one of these days; our business is at present with those who are not able(?) to aid us and yet are expecting a great deal to be done for them. Now we ask men of this stamp if they might not just as reasonably expect a man to clothe them or feed them without pay, as to expect us to cater for them in our line of business without due support. 'Tis true our list is large, but will the objects be so soon attained by a subscription list of two thousand as it would with a list of ten thousand? We pause for a reply.

YES IT CAN!—Our old friend PORTER, now of the Scientific Mechanic, informs a correspondent that water cannot be discharged from the apex of a syphon.—We beg leave to differ in opinion, on this point. It has been demonstrated, that water can be discharged from the highest elevation of the syphon, if properly arranged for that purpose. Perhaps, on reflection, Brother Porter will recollect that the thing has been done by one of the first farmers in this State, to supply his house with the pure and wholesome beverage.

UNPARALLELED IMPUDENCE.

The following circular, addressed to "The Editor of the Mechanic's Advocate" was received by us, and read with a degree of astonishment that no language of ours can express:—

To the Editor of the Mechanic's Advocate:

DEAR SIR—An insertion of something similar to the following will be no more than simple justice to the Scientific Mechanic, and we will freely furnish duplicate copies to those who will give publicity to these facts.

IMPORTANT TO MECHANICS.

"It should be generally known by all intelligence seeking, scientific, and practical Mechanics that the "Scientific Mechanic," recently commenced in New York and Washington, is the only scientific paper now published in the United States conducted by an experienced practical as well as scientific mechanic, and who is capable of furnishing original articles on practical science and instruction in arts and trades.

"The Mechanic is published weekly, for One Dollar a year, by REFUS PORTER, Sun Buildings, New York, and C. H. BRAINARD, near the Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

"THIS PAPER, the "Scientific Mechanic," has one important peculiarity wherein it is different from all others. It is conducted by a scientific and practical mechanic, who is not only familiar with the laws and principles of mechanics, pneumatics, hydraulics, chemistry, electricity, and electro-magnetism, but is practically acquainted with ten different mechanical trades: while the editors of other papers which purport to be scientific, are mainly dependent on books, foreign journals, and other papers, for all the scientific intelligence which occasionally appears in their columns. It is a well-known fact that the "New York Mechanic," while under the editorial charge of Mr. Porter, presented more than double the amount of first rate original scientific intelligence, illustrations of principles, instruction in arts and trades, and highly interesting experiments, with quaint and humorous illustrations of scientific curiosities, than has ever appeared in any one paper in the United States. Let every mechanic therefore give a preference to the "Scientific Mechanic" over all other mechanics' papers."

Now if anything human can beat that, we'll hold his hat while he makes the attempt. "The only Scientific Paper published in the United States, conducted by an experienced practical as well as scientific mechanic!" Hear that! and this too: "and who is capable of furnishing original articles on practical science" &c!! Pretty stuff, that to expect us to insert in our paper. We have noticed the Scientific Mechanic already, as worthy of patronage; and will do so a hundred times more if necessary; but to subscribe to such monstrous sentiments as those above, would be proving ourself at once an arrant ass. We would rather the long ears would appear in a more appropriate place—where brother Porter may feel for them at his earliest leisure.

Possibly we might consider ourselves highly complimented in this passage: "while the editors of other papers which purport to be scientific, are mainly dependent on books, foreign journals, and other papers, for all the scientific intelligence which occasionally appears in their columns!" Well done for the Universal Genius! None but a man who knows every thing, from nothing up, and is conversant with the "laws and principles of mechanics, pneumatics, hydraulics, chemistry, electricity, and electro-magnetism," whether developed in the working of a pop gun, the grinding of an organ, or the whittling of a shingle, could have the face to say as much in one sentence. Were we to dare so dangerous an undertaking, we should certainly have some fears of a collapse. We expect shortly to receive from our old friend, a well sharpened razor, with the reasonable, and disinterested request to cut our own throat!—from which "Good Lord deliver us!"

Mr. E. C. Harris, of this city, is about to apply for a patent for a pianoforte, the entire case of which is of cast iron. The iron part consisting of ornamental open work, will not be much dearer than wood, while it will have the advantage of permanency; and by being subject to expansion and contraction, corresponding to those of the strings, in changes of temperature, will be less liable to get out of tune.

ALBANY MECHANICS AROUSED.

THE MEETING AT THE CITY HALL.

The Mechanics of the city of Albany turned out in immense numbers on Monday evening at the City Hall, with reference to adopting means to prevent the proposed employment of Penitentiary Convicts at Mechanical trades. The proceedings were characterized by an enthusiasm and unanimity seldom witnessed. ANDREW HALNOR, Esq, was chosen chairman and JOHN TANNER appointed secretary. On motion a committee of seven were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. During the absence of the com. Hon. MICHAEL WALSH addressed the meeting in a soul stirring and eloquent manner. We had made arrangements to have his speech reported in full for our paper, but our reporter disappointed us.

The Com. through their chairman, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We live under a Government which is justly celebrated for its equal laws and the equal distribution of public burthens among all its citizens, we therefore view with alarm and apprehension the employment of convicts in the Albany Penitentiary at mechanical labor as an infringement on our rights and a degradation to our calling.

Resolved, That in no case should the labor of criminals be brought into competition with the labor of honest industrious mechanics; that he who has served an apprenticeship and acquired a trade, by which he hopes to support himself and obtain respectability, does by pursuing that trade in an honest way, become a respectable and useful citizen; that mechanics as a body are thus respectable and useful; that they are one of the strong supports of Government in time of peace, and prompt to defend its rights in time of war; that as a class they need no special protection nor aid from Government, being independent through their own industry: all they ask is to be let alone.

Resolved, That as a majority of the inmates of prisons are under punishment for depredations committed on property, and as their imprisonment renders property more secure; therefore property should pay their support: we hold that it is wrong in principle and unjust to the mechanics that the whole burthen should fall on them, and we confidently appeal to all classes of our fellow citizens to unite with us in wiping away this rank injustice.

Resolved, That the employment of convicts in the penitentiary will have the effect of reducing the wages of honest mechanics below what is absolutely necessary for the respectable support of their families, and should be discountenanced by every honest man.

Resolved, That we, the mechanics of Albany, will use every means in our power to prevent the learning of a trade being made the punishment for crime, as is the tendency of the present system of penitentiary labor.

Resolved, That if our objects cannot be obtained in any other manner, we will carry the subject to the polls, and by the sacred privilege of ballot assert our rights, and support no candidate for office, who will not pledge himself, if elected, to carry out the spirit of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the city papers be and are hereby requested to insert the foregoing resolutions.

After the adoption of the resolutions, JOCELYN HICKEY, Esq, a shoemaker of this city, addressed the meeting in a manner that elicited many and loud bursts of applause.

Taking every thing into consideration, this was one of the most important meetings ever held in this city. The Hatters, Shoemakers, Printers, Coopers, Tailors, Carpenters and others were there, determined that a stop should be put to this terrible evil.

We understand that our old friend HENRY W. MEAD, the well known artist, sailed for Europe on Thursday last, in the steam ship Washington. Well, we wish him a good time of it.

☞ If a horse power is equal to raising three hundred and thirty pounds one hundred feet per minute, how many horse powers will it take to raise the 12,000,000 pounds of English Repudiated Corn speculation debt?

☞ Mr. Solomon Hobert of Randolph Vt. has captured a couple of *white rats*. They are a great curiosity.

"THE LAST VICTORY."

From every quarter we are gathering the most gratifying intelligence concerning the progress and advancement of the Ten Hour System. Wherever the subject has been extensively agitated, it has prevailed. This is a welcome assurance. There are causes that receive the more extended injury from the more extended discussion. But of this class, that of the Ten Hour System is not one. It never has been injured but always benefitted, by discussion. The shafts of bigotry and malice can never pierce it. It is proof against the machinations of its enemies.

The idea, however, to which we design to direct particular attention, is this. The System went into operation in the State of New Hampshire on the fifteenth of the present month. Thus, it will be seen, another is added to the list of our victories. Another triumph has been effected. Let the friends of our cause be encouraged and sustained by these faithful demonstrations of success. Let them remember that, though difficult and incessant be their present labors, the day is approaching when they will view the success of their efforts recorded not only in prints and statute books, but in the breasts of their fellow men.

And let the enemies and opponents of the Cause, likewise take heed. These oft occurring victories speak for themselves. No man can resist their testimony. They tell, and tell plainly, that the period has nearly approached when the friends of the System will stand forth in all the pride of victory, while the others will stand abashed in all the ignominy of defeat. Let them take warning while it may be taken, and abandon the ranks of opposition.

"The Old Granite State," has nobly sustained itself. It has set an example which all sister states should not only be willing, but anxious to imitate. When will the Empire State awake from its stupor, and proclaim that, the Ten Hour System rules in triumph within its borders? ††

AN EXTENSIVE CLAIM.—Amos Kendall is publishing a series of communications in the Washington Union, concerning Morse's telegraph. He maintains that Morse's patent embraces all the combinations of machinery moved by electro-magnetism, "which may be used to imprint signals upon paper or other material, or to produce sounds in any desired manner for the purpose of telegraphic communication."

An intelligent mechanic in Brandon, Vermont, has a claim more extensive still in the premises, and that, too, under a Patent of prior date to Morse's. Mr. Davenport's Patent is said to embrace all machinery moved by electro-magnetism; and if sustained to this extent, would of course render Morse's, so far as it concerns the moving power, null and void. Has the retired and unlettered philosopher of Vermont gone too far in boldly claiming the exclusive use of one of the powers of nature? or what is the matter?—*Farmer & Mechanic*.

Whether Morse's Patent embraces all the combinations of machinery moved by electro-magnetism for imprinting signals upon paper, or not, is a point which we leave for higher authority to settle. Our remarks will have reference to the latter paragraph above; in which the writer says that Mr. Davenport's Patent, being of prior date to Morse's, renders null the patent of the latter; in as much as it is said to embrace all machinery moved by electro-magnetism. A good many things are said now days; and some of them, and this among them, lack a most important essential,—that of truth. Mr. Davenport was not the first producer of motion by Electro-magnetism. His discovery consisted in producing a rotary motion in a peculiar way; and the application of this method to the moving of machinery is what his patent secures him. What effect, then, can it have upon Mr. Morse's, whose machinery is not moved by a rotary Electro-magnetic, but a reciprocating engine? Certainly none. Besides, the reciprocating motion by magnetism, was produced by Prof. Henry of this city, at least two years before Davenport's discovery was made public. It is plain, therefore, that Davenport's patent would be a nullity, if he pretended to

claim all that the writer above supposes he did. He could not claim the right to control the application of Electro-magnetism to the movement of "all machinery," except so far as his own discovery would entitle him to claim. The question so sagely profounded in reference to the "retired and unlettered philosopher of Vermont," contains in it a declaration which facts will not sustain, viz, that he has "gone too far in boldly claiming the exclusive use of one of the powers of nature." He has not presumed upon such boldness, in his patent or out of it.

EARLY PROMISE.

We love to see a child, restless, animated and inquisitive. Handling everything, scrutinizing everything, and asking everything. Such a child gives abundant promise of being one of your practical, thorough-going, business sort of men, who can accomplish more in a day than your brooding sentimentalists can accomplish in a century.

By no means would we bring sentimentalism into disrepute, but we would see it confined within its proper sphere. We would have it subjected to restrictions of reason and common sense, and not see men make a living by it. Poetry and sentiment are very good in their places, but when we see the hosts of small beer poets and tale writers that are rising in our midst, we regret that they had not made a better selection, and devoted themselves to some employment more compatible with their own genius and the benefit of the community. Let us not be arraigned as seeking to impair the glory of our national literature, by discouraging those stars (?) that *fain* would adorn the literary horizon. The literature of our country is, with us, a hallowed object, and never shall we be found absent from the ranks of its defenders. But we believe that these professional exhibitors of their own sensitiveness have not that mighty intellect, that accurate discernment, and purity of principle that constitute the noble and praise worthy foundation of a National Literature.—Therefore would we see individuals devoid of these traits, devoted to some employment that will be found useful as well as ornamental.

Parents are too often inclined to check that ardor of soul and restlessness of disposition which are the characteristics of so many youths. They mistake both their nature and tendency. Properly directed, and not left to the uncertain guidance of passion they will prove the most unerring fore-runners of a business-like character that can be derived.

Be heedful, then, of imposing unwarrantable restrictions on that restlessness of body and mind, which is often displayed, even in the stages of infancy. Neither let it, exposed to pernicious influences, take an improper direction. Painful as may be the care necessary upon the early manifestation of such a spirit, it will be found, in its latter and more perfect development of consequences, to abundantly repay the time and solicitude that have been bestowed.

Many of those Mechanics and Laborers whose discoveries in globe and science have procured for them an immortality, were in early youth distinguished by extreme restlessness and curiosity. It is only necessary that these traits of character receive a judicious management, to ensure an abundant, though not always, equally extensive, reward.

THE JEWS IN ROME.—His holiness has conceded to those Israelites of Rome who are fathers of twelve children the exemption from taxes, equivalent to an annual assignment of thirty scudi, a privilege enjoyed by all his other subjects in like condition. Also his Holiness has ordered that the sum of 500 scudi should annually be disbursed from the Cassa dei Sussidj for the benefit of the poor in the Israelite community.

QUICK AS LIGHTNING.—The speed of the Electric Fluid along the Telegraph wire is 258,000 miles in a second of time!

PLUMBE'S daguerrian Galleries OFF PATENT
Colored Photographs at 75 Court street and 58 Haver street, Boston; 251 Broadway, New York; 136 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, 121 Baltimore street, Baltimore; Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Broadway, Saratoga Springs; and Dubuque, Iowa.

Awarded the Gold and Silver Medal, four first premiums and two highest honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, for the most splendid colored daguerreotype and best apparatus. Admittance free.

Likenesses taken every day, without regard to the weather. Pictures taken at this unrivalled establishment on the largest plates, or in groups of any desired number, in a style of art superior to any thing of the kind produced elsewhere.

Premium Apparatus, Plates and Cases, supplied at lower rates than at any other place in the United States. 1617

New Watch and Jewelry Store—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store 61-2 South Pearl street, lately occupied by James Sanders, and has just returned from New-York with a well selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Cutlery, German Silver, Steel and Plated Fancy Goods, Watch Materials, Watch Glasses, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. Call and see: 23yl VISSCHER MIX.

Boots and Shoes.—D. D. RAMSAY having removed his Boot and Shoe store from No. 3 Delevan House, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Albany, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe store at No. 317 Broadway, a few doors north of Bleecker Hall, where he will make to order first rate boots of all descriptions, which he will warrant to be a superior article. His long experience in the business and the success which has hitherto attended him in his efforts to please his customers enables him to say confidently that he will give them an article which for neatness and durability cannot be excelled. As the best way for the public to judge is to call and examine for themselves, he would respectfully invite them to do so, assuring them that he will use his utmost endeavors to give them entire satisfaction.

N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of first rate boots and shoes, men's and boy's calf-skin and kip-skin boots, shoes and gaiters; also Ladies' and misses' gaiters of a first rate quality. Prices to suit the times. 37yl

Sheriff's Office, CITY AND COUNTY OF ALBANY, August 6th, 1847.—ELECTION NOTICE.—A General Election is to be held in the city and county of Albany on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next; at which time will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith annexed.

OSCAR TYLER, Sheriff.
STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's Office Albany, August 3, 1847
To the Sheriff of the County of Albany:

Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the next General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

STATE.
A Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, three Canal Commissioners, and three Inspectors of State Prisoners.

DISTRICT.
One Senator for the Eleventh Senate District, consisting of the Counties of Albany and Schenectady.

COUNTY.
Also the following officers for the said county, to wit:—Four members of Assembly, one to be elected in each Assembly District.

Yours, respectfully,
N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.

Every Mother's Book—The great interest manifested by married ladies in the subject treated of in this book, has already exhausted the first edition. The errors of poverty, and the prospect of a large family of children prevent many prudent people from entering the matrimonial state, but here is a work that will tell you important secrets. The author is not allowed to state in details the character of the work, but he can assure his female readers that it is universally approved of by those for whose benefit it is designed for. Letters enclosing \$1 addressed to Doct. J. A. Croix, 56 Beaver st. Albany, will ensure the sending the book to order. 37yl

Daguerreotype Notice.—THE subscriber would announce to the citizens of Albany and vicinity, that he continues to make Photographic likenesses in every variety of style, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Having recently made a vast improvement in the art, he is enabled to get up miniatures that cannot be surpassed.

TO ARTISTS.—Canvases, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, Galvanic Batteries, and every thing pertaining to the business, for sale low. Instructions given, &c. N. E. Sisson,
1617 No. 406 Broadway, Albany.

REGALIA:

At the Mammoth Variety Store,
ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia; Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c., &c., of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction. 1322
E. VAN SCHAAK, K. 3-5 Broadway.

The Shakers' Sarsaparilla.—THE use of Sarsaparilla as an alterative and tonic medicine, is becoming more and more extensive; and although many forms are given and recommended for preparing this root for the patient, but few, if any of them, contain a sufficient quantity of the virtues of Sarsaparilla to produce the medical effect.

The Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla made in the United Society of Shakers, is prepared with great care, and the increasing demand for it is positive proof of its good effects. It is now prescribed by many physicians, which is the best evidence that they give it the preference over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public.

The price is another advantage this Syrup has over all others; it being only about one third as much as most other preparations.

Since its introduction to the public, its reputation has been constantly increasing, and its popularity extending in every direction, being recommended by the most distinguished physicians.

Sold at the BOTANIC MEDICINE STORE, 34 Ferry st., Troy.
Price 75 cents per bottle.

Albany Museum, every evening commences at 8 o'clock. A great variety of Dramatic Entertainments, consisting of Plays, Farces, Burlesques, Dances, Comic and Sentimental Songs, &c., sustained by professional talent of distinguished celebrity and worth. Particulars in Bills of the day. 30yl

Gentlemen's Hats.—Goodwin & McKinney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday, March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3 Exchange, will be promptly attended to. mar 11yl

Dr. Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills:

The ALPHA and OMEGA of Medicines!



THE reputation of these truly celebrated Pills have now spread over the vast extent of our country, and their virtues are every where known and appreciated; while the many astonishing cures which they have and are constantly achieving, has attracted the attention of our most intelligent citizens, and numbers of the Medical Profession have come forward and endorsed them the CONQUERORS of Disease. These truly vegetable extract pills, as a family cathartic, are unequalled, being destitute of all mineral medicines. They can be administered at all times and under all circumstances with the happiest results and with the full assurance that a cure is certain to follow, if a cure be possible. OTHER Sugar Coated Pills have recently been circulated throughout the city and country, but as they are composed of injurious medicines, and which by a set-off on unprincipled advertisements, destitute of all medical knowledge, are deceiving the public, will lead out to them that silent robbers which their consummate audacity so richly merits.

Herrick's Pill is sold for 25 cents per Box. Each box contains 30 Pills—2 and 3 are an ordinary dose.

HERRICK'S SCIATIC LINIMENT.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Contracted Cords, Sore Throat, Quinzy, Gout, Stiff Joints, Shrivelled Sinews, Ague in the Breast and Face, Toothache, Frozen Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Perished Limbs, and whatever an external application is needed. The rapidity with which this

WONDER WORKING MEDICINE

Cures the worst cases of the above diseases, and has attracted the ADMIRATION of the world. That all may avail themselves of the use of this blessing to humanity, the Doct. has put the price at 25 cts. Each bottle has the Doct's name blown in the glass, and enveloped in a cut of a diseased spine, accompanied with full directions.

DR. HERRICK'S

VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS

put up in boxes, accompanied with directions, and sell for 25 cents. Each box will make half a gallon.

Also, those suffering from pains and weakness in the breast, sides and back, also Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c., will find a friend in the use of

DR. HERRICK'S

GALBANUM STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

Spread on fine kid leather, will wear from one to six months. Price only 15 3/4 cents, and are taking the place of all other plasters, and are considered the best and cheapest plaster now in use.

1/2 Pamphlets giving a more general description of the Medicine may be had of any of the agents.

Principal Depot, 35 State street, Albany, N. Y. All orders must be directed to L. R. HERRICK & Co. These medicines can be obtained in any city, village and town where this paper circulates. Sold by Druggists and country merchants throughout the United States and Canada. Albany, June 25, 1847. 36yl

ALBANY AGENCY DEPOT



OF VEGETABLE MEDICINES, &c.

Consistently at retail.
DOCT. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, Lozenges, Tonic Bitters, Sciatic Liniment and Royal Galbanum Strengthening Plaster.

A Sherman's Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster.
R. B. Folger's Olanonian
Griffin's Rail Road Pill and Lion of the day.
Phimney's Family Pill.
Brandreth Vegetable Pill.
Grafenberg Company's Vegetable Pill.
J. B. Hibbard's Family Medicines and Worm Physic.
Porter's Dysentery and Diarrhea, certain remedy.
Sam'l Lee's Windham Pills
TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA
J. Durkie's Green Mountain O. Ointment.
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.
Davis' Rheumatism Paste and Magical Pain Extractor.
Stieff's Salve and Spirit of Soap.
B. F. Fahnestock and Co's Vermifuge.
A. Cooley's Vegetable Elixer, or Cough Drops.
Sir John Hill's Balsam of Honey.
P. R. Hulbert's Botanic Cough Elixer, with a variety of other medicines, too numerous to mention.

JAMES F. WHITNEY,
No 190 & 200 Water st., State Basin

MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE, and house keepers Emporium, No. 385 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost. E. VAN SCHAAK.

DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.
E. R. Liller, ELRY, No 612 Broadway, Albany.

Gold and silver Watches, Gold Chains, Pens, Pencils Cases and a good assortment of rich Jewelry and Silver Ware which will be sold retail, at New York prices. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewels, will be repaired, made to order and warranted. Old Gold and Silver bought for their full value in exchange for Goods. Albany, July 1, 1847. 32yl

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles: it is six times cheaper, purer, sweeter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 400 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Indigestion, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.
Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c., W. W. VAN ZANDT.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844, Cor of Grand and Lydian sts. M. D. MOORE.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
E. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.
Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c., &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.
This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thompkins Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

Albany, April 2, 1846.
W. B. STANTON, T. P.
Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No 8 State st. Boston; 105 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canada.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 29 yl

New Eating Establishment, Corner of Broadway and Hamilton streets, BY CAMPBELL AND VEEDER.

C. & V. would respectfully inform the citizens of Albany, and strangers, that they have opened the above place as an eating house on the CHEAP PLAN, similar to those in New York. The proprietors assure the public and those who will give them a call, that they will find at all times on their tables all the delicacies of the season, served up in a manner with which the most delicate epicurians cannot but be pleased.

BILL OF FARE.	DINNER.	BILL OF FARE
Roast Beef..... 6d	Boiled Mutton..... 6d	Roast Beef..... 6d
Roast Lamb..... 6d	Conced Beef..... 6d	Roast Lamb..... 6d
Roast Veal..... 6d	Pork and Beans..... 6d	Roast Veal..... 6d
Roast Pork..... 6d	Beef Supper..... 6d	Roast Pork..... 6d
Roast Chicken..... 12d	Mutton Supper..... 6d	Roast Chicken..... 12d
Roast Goose..... 12d	Chicken Supper..... 6d	Roast Goose..... 12d
Roast Turkey..... 12d	Veal Pie..... 6d	Roast Turkey..... 12d
Roast Duck..... 6d	Meat Pie..... 6d	Roast Duck..... 6d
Roast Pig..... 6d	Clam Pie..... 6d	Roast Pig..... 6d
Southern Steak..... 12d	Boiled Fish..... 6d	Southern Steak..... 12d
Chicken Pot Pie..... 12d	Mush and Milk..... 6d	Chicken Pot Pie..... 12d

DESSERT.	BREAKFAST AND TEA
Plumb Pudding..... 6d	Hot Corn Bread..... 6d
Indian Pudding..... 6d	Indian Cakes..... 6d
Bread Pudding..... 6d	Boiled Eggs..... 6d
Rice Pudding..... 6d	Fried Eggs..... 6d
Custard Pie..... 6d	Boiled Mutton..... 6d
	Fried Mutton..... 6d
	Hot Mutton..... 6d
	Fried Pork..... 6d
	Fried Liver..... 6d
	Fried or Boiled Ham..... 6d
	Fish Balls..... 6d
	Hash..... 6d

If gentlemen are requested to wait at the Counter any attention they may receive from attendants.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An active Local Agent, in every town and village in the United States. Good references required and good encouragement given.

AGENTS.

JOHN HARBISON, General Travelling Agent.
JUSTIN STURTEVANT, Travelling Agent.
JOHN M. LANDON, Travelling Agent.
G. W. HULL, Travelling Agent.
GEO. A. WILKINS, Travelling Agent.
WILLIAM LAMEY, Schenectady.
WILLIAM H. SMITH, Geneva.
A. G. GRANGER, Canandaigua.
ALDEN & MARKHAM, Auburn.
A. SMITH, Troy.
JAMES CUSHING, Sandy Hill.
J. W. WHEELER, Seneca Falls.
H. D. HINDS, Athol, Mass.
S. A. HOLMES, Ithaca.
HEZEKIAH RUMMEL, New Scotland.

ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL BE CONSPICUOUSLY INSERTED, AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

For 3 months, \$4 per square of 12 lines
" 6 " \$6 " "
" 12 " \$10 " "

PAYABLE, IN ALL CASES, IN ADVANCE.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURERS.

DANIEL L. WEAVER would inform the citizens of Albany, that if in want of a good article of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasol-lets or Sun Shades, that he is ready to please his friends at his manufactory, No. 62 Green street, next to the Baptist church. The work and price suit the times so well, that it is to be hoped they will encourage industry at home.

Repairing and re-covering done neat and cheap, at the shortest notice.

Whalebone for dresses kept constantly on hand.

Wanted Immediately at 22 Dean st., journeyman Shoemakers, to work at ladies' Bunkins. G. CONKLING. 414

Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store. H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he has a concern on hand at his wholesale and retail cloth emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of seasonable and serviceable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner. Albany, September 18, 1847. 421

WANTED. THREE more competent Traveling Agents for the Mechanic's Advocate. To men of experience and industry an excellent opportunity is now offered.

Eggs. Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

WILLIAM J. PACKARD, House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, No. 38 Washington-street, Albany. Imitation of Woods, Marbles, Gilding, Glazing, &c. 38m3

C. KILLMER,

BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER, Nos. 13, 14 and 15 Commercial Buildings, corner of Broadway and Hudson street, ALBANY.

BOOK PRINTING.

Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

PAMPHLETS.

Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc., and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

Special attention paid to printing the Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, I. O. O. F., &c.

CARD PRINTING.

Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

BILLETS.

For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.

Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

SHOP AND FANCY BILLS.

Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze, (various shades), Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor), executed with neatness and dispatch.

BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS.

Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored Inks.

SCALES.

Consisting of forty varieties, viz: Double Beam portable Platform Scales, 12 sizes. Single Beam ditto, 8 sizes. Single and double Beam Dormant Platform Scales, 8 sizes. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales, made any size required. Double beam Counter Scales, 4 sizes. Single beam " " 2 sizes. Common beam " " 4 sizes. Brass beam " " for Druggists' and Grocers' use. Patent Balances, &c. All of which are graduated to either American or foreign weight and ready boxed for shipping. Persons in want of Scales will find it to their advantage to call and examine the large assortment on hand and for sale at his Depot, 114 Front street, corner of Wall, New-York, or at the manufactory at Lansingburgh. For sale by HUMPHREY & LANSING, No. 63 State street, Albany.

REMOVAL.

THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY

Have removed their depot in this city, from Broadway to

144 South Pearl street.

corner of Norton (opposite Centre Market), where they will be happy to see their old customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

This Company sell their Teas by the single pound as low as small dealers usually buy elsewhere by the chest. By purchasing from this Company you will be sure of always obtaining good Tea, and save one or two shillings per lb.

The following is the real price, subject to being returned if they do not prove to be as represented.

GREEN TEAS.

Young Hyson, sweet cargo,	60 60
do do do finer,	61
do do do fine cargo,	72
do do do extra fine,	88
do do do silver leaf,	1 00
(Silver Leaf—Scidom sold, even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale. This is a very superior tea.)	
Hyson, very fine,	75
do plantation growth,	1 00
Gunpowder, good,	75
do superior,	1 00
do small leaf, plantation growth,	1 25
Imperial good,	75
do brisk and fragrant,	2 00
do curious leaf, very superior,	1 25
Hyson Skin, fine flavor,	35
do do extra fine,	63

BLACK TEAS.

Puchong, good full flavor,	40 35
do do fine,	50
do do very superior,	75
Souchong, good,	38
do do extra fine,	60
Oolong, strong flavor, fine,	50
(Oolong This tea is a great favorite and gives universal satisfaction)	
do do very fine,	62
do do extra fine,	75
English Bre. Kist Tea, fine,	50
do do do extra fine,	75
H. W. qu's Mixture, a strong and rich black tea, P. K. flavor, warranted to be as good as is sold at other establishments for a dollar,	37
Congo, good,	37
do do very fine,	50
Pekoe Flowers, good,	1 00
Also COFFEE and SUGARS, which will be sold lower than at any other store in the city for the same qualities.	414

Wanted. A boy to errands &c., in a Printing Office, for which a liberal compensation will be given. No need apply unless of good moral character, apply at this office. C. KILLMER.

Messrs. GOODWIN & McKINNEY having purchased my interest in the HAT and CAP establishment, No. 3 Exchange, I cheerfully recommend them to the public for a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. Their experience in the business will be a sufficient guaranty that all articles in their line that are offered to the public for style and beauty of finish, will not be excelled in this or any other city.

LE GRAND SMITH.

HAT EMPORIUM.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, successors to Le Grand Smith, manufacturers and dealers in HATS, CAPS, and FURS, No. 3, Exchange, Albany. We earnestly solicit the continuation of the former patronage to this establishment, assuring them that they shall be served to the best of our abilities, and to their perfect satisfaction.

ALFRED GOODWIN. 410. A. M. McKINNEY.

JAUNDICE BITTERS. These Bitters are unquestionably one of the best Medicines in use for cleansing the system of morbid or superfluous bile, removing the yellowness of the skin, exciting action, and restoring tone and energy to the digestive apparatus and organic system. It is therefore with confidence that I recommend this article in the following ailments, feeling secure of a favorable testimony from those who may try it, viz—Loss of, or weak appetite, general feeling of languor, disinclination to bodily or mental exertion, irritable and dejected temper, disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, pain or fullness in the stomach after eating, flatulency, heartburn, headache, giddiness, lassitude, palpitation, costive habits, &c., &c. Also for hemorrhoids, or piles, which are always caused by a faulty state of the bilious or digestive organs.

Prepared and sold at No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y. Price 75 cts. per bottle. P. W. BARKINGER, Botanic Physician.

Fresh Hams, first quality, just received at Family Provision Store, Cor. Hudson and Green streets, by SMITH & PACKARD.

AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. N. S. DEAN,

Nos. 19 and 21, Norton st., Albany, has established an INFIRMARY for the reception of patients, who are afflicted with various acute and chronic diseases. His charges for board and medical attendance are moderate. His BATHING ROOMS are in complete order. Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Medicated Baths in readiness at all times, for the accommodation of his patients, and of the citizens generally.

Single baths 25 cents, 6 tickets for one dollar. Dr. Dean employs in his practice vegetables only, as experience and practice have proved sufficient (without resort to mineral poisons,) to cure or alleviate all diseases to which the human family are subject, renders his services and medicines to the public, a tried and a true trial of them will convince the most skeptical and unbelieve of their value and efficacy, and

His medicines are all prepared upon scientific principles, from vegetable substances only, and have stood the test of more than twenty years. Among his medicines, which have effected many surprising cures, after all mineral remedies had failed, and of which abundant certificates of the most respectable persons in this city and vicinity will be given.

DR. DEAN'S INDIAN'S PANACEA, for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Incipient Cancers, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, particularly Ulcers and Painful Affection of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Rheumatism, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Fever Sores and Internal Abscesses, Fistulas, Scald Head, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, uterine Diseases, Chronic Stomach, Ashum, and Headache from particular causes, Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation, Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injurious treatment or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities of the blood or vitiation of the humors of whatever name or kind.

Rheumatic Oil, an Indian specific. This oil has effected cures when all other remedies have failed, and needs but a trial to prove its efficacy, in the most inveterate cases. It is also an effectual remedy in cases of Bruises, Contracted Sinews, Scalds and Burns.

F. H. METZGER'S

HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING SALOON

No. 329 Broadway, Albany.

Diplomas—Independent Order of Rechabites. For Sale at this office. 251

Fine Mess Pork, the best the market affords, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

Restorative Wine Bitters.—This valuable pectoral and corroborant remedy is admirably calculated to restore tone to the muscular fibre, thereby imparting strength and energy to the whole system. It will be found of great value in all cases of debility, pain in the breast, loss of appetite, incipient consumption, and those truly desolating complaints peculiar to females, such as fluor albus, bearing down pains, &c. By giving to the digestive organs, they are peculiarly useful in Dyspepsia or indigestion, removing acid eructations, flatulency, and other distressing concomitant symptoms. In short, they are undeniably recommended, and will be found a most valuable preparation in all cases where a strengthening remedy is required. Put up in wine bottles. Price one dollar. Prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y. 17

Sugars—Loaf, crushed, pulverized, and splendid brown sugar the cheapest yet offered in market, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

STARCH—Just received a fresh supply of Poland Starch, so beautifully alund to be the port Campbell, Warsaw's last champion from her heights surveyed Wide o'er the field a heap of starch displayed. SMITH & PACKARD.

Removal of W. C. Little & Co's Bookstore

—The Stock to be sold at a great Discount. The subscribers have taken Messrs. Townsend's large store, No. 23 State st., formerly occupied by Under & Brecker, and will open the new store in a few weeks. In the interim, to avoid removing so large a stock of Books and Stationery of every description, it is offered for sale at a discount of 25 per cent. Gentlemen contemplating to replenish their Libraries with Standard Works, Library Editions, in rich bindings at barely cost, and purchasers of Books for Academies and Schools are invited to call and make selections. Many of the Cheap Publications, Novels, Pamphlets, &c., will be sold at 50 per cent discount from the printed prices. 22w3 W. C. LITTLE & Co. in the Museum.

Mechanics' Mutual Protection.



NEW AGENTS.

Bro. JAS. S. HUYLER, New York City.
 " WM. R. MCCALL, Marshall, Michigan.
 " JAMES HOLMES, Ackron, Ohio.
 " APPELEY, Ohio City, Ohio.
 " A. G. SEARLES, Cleveland, Ohio.
 " J. L. TILLMAN, Medina, N. Y.
 " JAMES BAYLISS, Massillon, Ohio.
 " CHAS. H. KIES, Buffalo, N. Y.
 " G. J. WEBB, " "

BRO. TANNER.—At a regular meeting of M. M. Protection No. 38, held at their Hall in the city of Troy on Thursday evening, September 16, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we have beheld with satisfaction and complacency, the bold and fearless stand taken by John Tanner, Editor of the Mechanics Advocate, in defending the cause of the sons of toil, and that we recommend his paper to the working men and citizens of the state of New York, and that a copy of the above resolution be sent to Br. Tanner of Albany as a token of our respect.

CIRCULAR.

* *To the Mechanics of the United States:*
 • FELLOW MECHANICS—We wish to call your attention to a subject of great interest to every Mechanic not only in this state but in the United States; it is in regard to a certain Society styled the MECHANICS' MUTUAL PROTECTION, which is already established in many parts of this State. It is well worthy the attention of every Mechanic not only as regards the principles of Benevolence, which in this respect is surpassed by none, but as a Protective Society, founded on the first principles of Virtue and Morality, to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us. The former object is, we acknowledge, very essential to our welfare, but in the latter, we surpass any society ever yet formed in this country; this latter object is the great point on which we are to act for the elevation of the Mechanic to his proper station in society of which he has long been deprived and held in subjection to the will of others who considered themselves his superiors, while in fact the Mechanics are the wealth of a nation.

Practical Mechanics—for be it known that none others are admitted into this society—we appeal to you to well consider your best interest and unite with us in progressing this great object. We have confidence to believe there is sufficient zeal and energy existing in the breast of every worthy Mechanic in this community to unite his efforts to effect an object so desirable. It would be well here to state that we have no intention of arraying ourselves against any class of community, or bringing into disrepute those who have been so unfortunate as not to acquire a knowledge of some mechanical branch, but we do intend, by a combination of effort, to eradicate some if not all of the many evils under which the Mechanics are now laboring. It is unnecessary to detail the matter farther, for we hope the above will be sufficient to induce Mechanics to apply to some member of the Protection, for admission.

Any information desired can be obtained, on application to J. S. WASHBURN, Troy, N. Y.; or C. H. KIES, Buffalo, N. Y.

Protections have been opened in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut, Michigan, and Wisconsin Territory.

We have received a copy of the Proceedings of the Grand Convention of Mechanics Mutual Protection of the United States of America, had at the Annual Session, held in Buffalo, July 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1817. We shall give some extracts in our next.

TO MECHANICS.

For a number of centuries, the different classes of Society have been approaching nearer to a level. This has been done, not by the depression of the higher but the elevation of the lower. And to the Continent of America says one of the greatest living historians, are we to look for the future elevation of our race. It was to accomplish this grand object that the Saviour of Mankind, impressed with divine nobility, what was called an humble occupation, and for this great purpose every man ought to labor with all the talent that God hath given him. For this purpose we have commenced the publication of the Mechanics Advocate, believing that a paper devoted specially to the interests of Mechanics, is absolutely needed at this time. It is true, that other periodicals have been issued, discussing and illustrating science and art; we shall also do the same; but we also wish our paper to be the child of the Mechanic, rocked in the cradle of his brawny arms—cherished in the deep affection of his bold, but kind heart. We intend it to be the encyclopedia of useful knowledge—a dictionary of reference to the Mechanic and Artisan. Our illustrations of the Arts, shall be practical descriptions by practical men. By so doing we shall exhibit the power of mind that is required in following some of the Mechanical branches, and by this means force ourselves upon the attention of those who have thought, that only the learned and elegant pursuits of life required genius and study. We shall also have one moral purpose in view, viz. to instill the beautiful sentiments of Pope on the heart of every Mechanic:

"Honor and Shame from no condition rise,
 Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

A paper devoted expressly to such interests, and established on such principles, has never been published in our country; we would therefore hope for a wide spread circulation, as it will speak the sentiments, be the oracle, in short the MECHANICS' ADVOCATE.—The Literary Department will contain articles from the pens of many of the most distinguished Mechanics in the United States.

TERMS.—The Advocate will be published, weekly at the low price of ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance.

Any person forwarding us the names of five subscribers (enclosing \$5) will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis, and 20 per cent on all moneys collected over \$5.

Address.
 JOHN TANNER, Publisher, Albany, N. Y.

Blindness Cured Without an Operation.—Dr. KNAPP, Oculist, at 496 Broadway, (nearly opposite Stanwix Hall,) Albany, attends to Diseases of the Eye, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

His method of restoring sight to the Blind, and health and sight to Diseased Eyes without an operation, is of recent discovery, and the results have elicited the fervent gratitude of Patients. He will successfully attend to Amaurosis, Granulation of the Eye Lids, Ophthalmia, (or inflammation) of every grade, Opacity, (specks or films, either outside or inside of the cornea), Closure of the Tear Duct, Potosi (or inability to raise the eye-lid) and some cases of Catarrh. No charge for examinations at the Office.

GRANULATIONS.—CASE I. I had granulations in the lids of my eyes. On applying to Doctor Knapp, he removed them in 10 days, without an operation, and without using the nitrate of silver. JOHN JENKINSON, Railroad Hotel, Albany, May, 1847.

CASE II.—I had fleshy substances running in various directions on the ball of my eyes and for about a year a granulation of the lids. Dr. Knapp, without any operation, removing both from my eyes in about 4 weeks. DAVID S. BLAIR, No 27 William st, Albany, July, 1847.

CASE III.—Aaron Smith, Bethlehem, Albany co.—This gentleman's granulations were of several years' standing. The lids were much swollen, and the upper lid of the right eye so enlarged, that it disfigured his appearance very much. He stated that he had been in the New York Eye Infirmary six months, and besides had employed 15 or more Oculists (or Physicians) to cure his eyes. They had been sacrificed innumerable times, and he had completely abandoned the idea of their ever being well. Under 3 months' treatment by this new remedy, his granulations have entirely disappeared.

AMAUROSIS.
 CASE I.—I had amaurosis in my right eye. I was so blind by a dense fog and mist and false objects appeared before me, that I could not tell one person from another. In 10 days Dr. Knapp enabled me to read with it and to see small objects well. In the same time also he removed the deafness from my right ear, and enabled me to hear in both alike—all without an operation. SAMUEL G. DAVIS, Westerlo, Albany co N. Y., July, 1847.

CASE II.—I was partially blind several years, by a constant discharge of haziness before my eyes. Dr. Knapp removed this mist in one week and restored my sight bright and clear. BENJ. HEERS, Gt. street Albany, A. g. 1847.

Mr. B. is a Carman, and near the Exchange most of the time.
CLOSURE OF THE TEAR DUCT.
 This is a disease difficult to cure. A great variety of machinery has

been invented and much ingenuity displayed to permanently open the passage when obstructed—none of which proved uniformly successful.
 CASE.—Mrs P.—No. 8 Van Schaek st, opposite Dr. Kennedy's Church, Albany. This was a case unusually disagreeable, from a discharge of tears, accompanied by irritation and inflammation. The tear duct had been previously probed, but without producing essential benefit. By this new mode of treatment the whole length of the tear passage has been opened and no inflammation appeared since its obstruction.

LEUCOMA.

It is well known to the Profession that this disease is deemed incurable.

I was entirely blind about 3 years, so that I could not walk alone, or see anything. A lady having directed me to Dr. KNAPP, I applied to him, and in three months that I have used his powders and oils, I can now see to walk alone. I can also see the figures on a carpet, and the numbers on the doors of houses.

I had a film inside my left eye, (the right had been previously destroyed,) which entirely covered the sight. The film is now reduced to a point, and I expect soon it will be entirely removed.

My brother also, who has films over both eyes, is now under Dr. Knapp's treatment, and is getting better and better every day.

HARRIET S. SHAFFER, 157 Pearl st., Albany, Sept. 1847.

An interesting case, similar to Leucoma, is now under treatment. John Van Sanford, at Hudson—been blind since he was two years old, now about 35. From three months' treatment, he states that he can see the outline of people when passing.

There is a dense deposition of matter between the cornea and iris. It is shining and apparently hard, although not a pure white.

OPHTHALMIA.

CASE I.—Miss P.—residing with D. Hogeboom, Esq., 32 Third street, Arbor Hill, Albany. This lady had an inflammation of an acute character—the lid being swollen and the white coat of the eye covered by a thickened red flesh, so that the coat of the eye could not be seen—Cured in a week.

CASE II.—Mrs. F.—k. No. 78 Arch street, Albany. Totally blind by inflammation; also, incessant pain in the eyes, temples and head—Cured in about one month.

CASE III.—When the following gentleman applied to me, he was perfectly blind, not being able to move without an assistant.—He has a brother in the Albany Post Office.

"For 4 months before putting myself under the treatment of Dr. KNAPP, I had a violent inflammation in my eyes, and a constant pain in my head. I employed skillful Physicians, but they did not meet with their usual success in my case.

"My eyes were so swollen and painful that I could not open them, and for 3 months I was confined to a dark room. Such was the pain in my head and eyes that some nights I had to set up; I seldom had much sleep at one time. Becoming worse every day, my right eye at last swelled out as large as a butternut, and I was fearful of its bursting.

"In this situation I applied to Dr. Knapp, and in 10 days he enabled me to go out doors after sunset and completely removed the inflammation in 5 weeks. Those who have inflamed eyes I would earnestly advise to use Dr. Knapp's new mode of treatment. July, 1847.

JAMES W. COUGHTRY, Bethlehem, Albany co."

CASE IV.—I had a severe inflammation in my left eye, and Dr. KNAPP removed it in one week. July, 1847.
 WENDELL LONG, Clarksville, Albany co.

CASE V.—My little child had scrofula sore eyes, the lids being highly swollen and covered with eruptions, which was the case also with her forehead. She could not bear the light an instant, and kept her hands over her eyes all the time, often sleeping in this manner. My Physician not affording her relief, I applied to Dr. KNAPP. I am happy to say, that she began to improve in two days and in two weeks the inflammation had nearly left, and in about one month she was entirely well, and has been well ever since. JOSEPH LIPMAN, 133 Broad st., Albany, August, 1847.

POTOSI,

(Inability to raise the Lid of the Eye.)

Having heard that Dr. KNAPP cured diseases of the Eye without an operation, I applied to him to see if he could enable me to raise the lid of my right eye. For several years, I had been wholly unable to lift it. The eye-brow had fell down as low as the central part of the eye, so that it disfigured my appearance very much. The eye-brow of each eye had dropped below the bone that forms the upper edge of the socket, so that I could not open my right eye at all, and the left one only by considerable effort.

Being 76 years old, I hesitated considerably before putting myself under the care of any one, but singular as it may seem, Dr. K. enabled me to raise both lids in 3 weeks. The eye-brows have returned to their original place, and they have a uniform circular appearance. I now keep both eyes open all the time and feel very thankful indeed that I have my sight restored.

I had also a constant headache, night and day, of three years' standing, which was removed in 5 days.

ARRIANNE COUGHTRY, N. Scotland, Albany co.
 Mrs. C. has a son in the Albany Post-Office.